CONTRABAND WAR GOODS. RRIBE SOME OF THE FERIAN ARMS

a Sult that Newives Memories of the Lively Bare at Indior's Hotel-The Cargo of the Bare at Indior's Hotel-The Cargo of the Schonner's, I. Keese-Claims Based Upon an Alleged Verbai Agreement-A Benial.

THE SUPPOSED TO HAVE GONE.

A motion was made yesterday morning in Common Pleas, Chambers, before Judge Van Hesen, for a commission to proceed to Indian-speks, and there take the testimony of Gen, Berman Sturm and Euldius Naltner in the matters terraining to a now pending suit by William P. Wood against Herman Boker & Co. This said is for a certain percentage alleged to bedue by the said firm to Wood for his services is connection with some lamous suits, which reced in a variety of courts and a multiplicity of terms ton years ago, and by which the firm of H. Boker & Co. sought to recover from a number of marine insurance companies a gross sum of \$213,000, and interest thereon, for the less of an alleged cargo of arms through the

wrecking of the schooner S. T. Keese. The avowedly close connection of that firm with the supply of arms to the Juarez party in Mexico and the revolutionists in Cuba, together wan the curious facts concerning the manner in which the firm got possession of the arms of the Ferian Brotherhood and bought in great quantities of old United States rifles—of which Indiana condemned a surprising amount while Gov. Morton was in power, and Gen. Herman Surm, a business associate of H. Boker & Co., was Adjutant-General under him-all lent to those many and protracted suits an unusual degree of interest. It is enough to say of them, in this connection, that they resulted in the defeat of the companies; and though certain of the cases were compromised for less than the original claims, the final loss to the underwriters, counting in their large parments to detectives and the heavy fees of the many lawyers employed, is believed to have been greater than that primarily demanded by the plaintiffs. Of the sums ultimately paid by the companies to H. Boker & Co., it is claimed by William P. Wood that 10 per cent, is due to him: first he virtue of a written agreement with Gen. Herman Sturm, by whom he was engaged in the man surms, by whose hame several of the suits were originally brought; and second, by a verbal understanding with Frederick Shumacker, one of the firm of H. Boker & Co., in presence of sinesees, endorsing that agreement.

In his affidiavit upon which the present suit is brought, iir. Wood, after stating how Gen. Surmengaged him in October, 1872, agreeing active him for his services in getting in the

In his affiliavit, upon which the present suit is brought, lif. Wood, after stating how Gen. Sturmenaged him in October, 1872, spreeing to give him for his services in getting up the case against the insurance companies, ten per cent. of the recoveries from the Baltimore Marine Insurance Company, Maryland Insurance and Security Company, Mercantile Mutuai Insurance Company, United States Lloyds, Atlantic Insurance Company, and Great Western Insurance Company, goes on to detail how the responsibility for such payment eventually came to be shared by the firm of 14. Boker & Co. He avers that in February, 1873, he solicited Mr. Shumacker to join in a written agreement with him for the payment to him of a percentage upon recoveries from certain other commanies not banned in the original agreement with Gen. Sturm, to which Mr. Shumacker replied that it would be satisfactorily arranged upon the basis aiready established with Sturm, who was fully empowered to act for H. Boker & Co. in all the marine insurance cases, that thousands of dollars of business transactions were on their books between Gen. Sturm and their firm, growing out of the furnishing of arms to the Mexican Government, and that the goods lost, on which the insurance suits were brought, were but an insignificant affair in the transactors in which Gen. Sturm was as much interested as Boker & Co. Furthermore, Mr. Wood silleges that on the 15th of February, 1873, Mr. Shumacker formally, in presence of witnesses, agreed that the firm of Boker & Co. should be bound by the Sturm agreement, and paid \$100 on account in evidence of such contract, which facts were then and there endorsed upon Gen. Sturm's copy of the original agreement, in Naturer's presence.

In the early part of 1873, as Mr. Wood's afficated that the firm of Boker & Co. should be bound by the Sturm agreement and paid \$100 on account in evidence of such contract, which facts were then and there endorsed upon Gen. Sturm's copy of the original agreement, in Naturer's presence.

In the early part of 1

ing through certain agencies deprived Pettus of the power to sustain his allegations by evidence defied the forger, and forced Boker & Co. to do so under a threat of himself with-drawing from the case. Fettus proved to be powerless, and the insurance companies settled with Boker & Co., to, whom Gen. Sturm had meanwhile assigned his chaims. But there has

drawing from the case. Pettus proved to be powerless, and the insurance companies settled with Boker & Co., to whom Gen. Sturm had meanwhile assigned his claims. But there has been no settlement yet with Wood, though he avers that it was by and through him that the suits were finally won, and now he brings two suits against H. Boker & Co., one on the altered verbal agreement by Boser & Co., in radification of and upon the basis of the written agreement; the other to recover the percentage due on the money alleged to have been paid by the companies to Boker & Co. on the suits assigned by Starm to that company. The first of these suits covers recovery of percentage on the payments by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and the Orient Mutual Insurance Company and the Orient Mutual Insurance Company.

Excition Nature makes an affitavit corroborative of Wood's. The answer of H. Boker & Co. is in the nature of a general and specific denial. Theoreter asked for by the biantiff was granted by Judge Van Hoesen, and John Judah, a wyer of indianapolis, was appointed as commissioner to take the desired testimony.

In his explanation of the circumstances which led to the preagnt suit, Mr. Wood said yesterday to a Sun reporter:

In the excetting days when James Fisk was making Tarior's Hotel, in Jersey City, his headquarters, there was a lively business going on there among another class of speculators, who supplied arms and munitions of war to Carvagal and his fibrusters on the Rio Grande, to Justez and his followers in Maxico, and to the Cubans. They sold off at a thousand ner cent, profit the condemned rifles bourtt from the United States, the Dutch gans that Secretary Stanton refused to take, the piles of arms that were no longer of any use to the gallant Fenian inveders, whose buyble seemed to have burst about them. There were rusting times about Taylor's in those days, Gen. Sturm, through the official influence his friend, Gov. Morton of Indiana, was chalfed to exert in anding the supplying of the arms to their purch the sum of \$34,000 for arms and munitions was which came into his possession through official standing in the Fersian Brother-ch and which he considered 'just the same believed to his."

Buy no Holiday Present
Without seeing Dr. Scott's beautiful electric hair and
fiesh brushes. Toey siways benefit the well, and marvel
in all ones headaches, neuraging dandroff feiling hair,
halfness, theumatism, Ar. Price refunded if not as represented. At drug and fancy stores — 46.

to the conditions of which I acquiesced, and never gave to him, or directed that there should be given to him, as he alleges, any money on account of any supposed services for our firm, or in virtue of any supposed services for our firm, or in virtue of any supposed services for our firm, or in virtue of any supposed services for our firm, or in virtue of any supposed services for our firm, or in virtue of any supposed services for our firm, or in virtue of any supposed to the self-services for any supposed to the services of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the offered to compromise for \$1,000 a year ago," interpolated Mr. Shumacker.

He shall not have one thousand cents," affirmed Mr. Boker, with emphasis.

MR, SCOTILLE'S LECTURE.

Guiteau's Counsel Talking to an Audience About his Client's Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-Mr. Geo. Scoville, the brother-in-law and counsel of Guiteau, delivered a lecture in this city to-night on "The Guiteau Case." Though quite a large number of tickets were sold, the audience was small; but it heartfly applauded the lecturer when he made his appearance. He promised his lecture with the remark that he had not the least intention of reflecting on the court or endeavoring to affect the trial in any way. He came to this city expecting a fair trial, and so far he had no reason to complain; but in this fair trial was contained not merely what transpired within the waits of the Court House, but the conduct of the press, and what was said by the people; in short, public copinion. And it was to that public opinion that he desired to address himself, without endeavoring to extenuate the crime or to create public feeling in favor of the prisoner. He complained that the press had not the disposition to give that force and consideration to the defence which ought to be given to it. Not only the press, but the pulpit on-lemmed Guiteau on the assumption that he was a same man, and yet not a single minister of the Gospel had called on the prisoner in his cell, and not a single letter had been sent by them to him as a same man, calling on him to repent and turn to God. [Applause.] Nineteen-twentieths of the letters received by Guiteau were simple threats against his life, and not more than two or three breathed a Christian spirit. He criticised the action of Judge Davis in a recent murder case in New York for, as he said, going outside of the case and instructing the jury in the Guiteau case, and giving as law what Judge Cox would not give if he (Sooville) were not mistaken.

In the course of his remarks the speaker said he had good reason to believe that the prisoner would not dive until the conclusion of his trial. He (Scoville) was here to see that Guiteau had a fair trial under forms of law, but he was not hers to guard the prisoner with a troop of soldiers. Let the responsibility rest where it mist, he gave this warning, and he knew whereof he spoke. It was not for the life of this man that he gave it, but because he wanted to see order prevail, and because he did not want the American people disgraced by having a man on trial for his life assassinated like a dor. The lecturer deciared that the greatest perit to the prisoner was in his passage from the court room to the prison wan and point affect the trial in any way. He came to this city expecting a fair trial, and so far he had no rea-

AMUNENENTS.

Two Opera Nights-Faust and Favorita. "Faust" was presented at the Academy on Tuesday, it being an extra night, and "La Favorita" last evening. In the former Mile. Bossini was the prima donna and in the latter Mile, Ferni. Both these young artists are apwhich they are not best fitted to fly. Mile. Rossini, who is a dramatic prima donna, is assigned to Margherita, which is a poetle and idyllic part, and Mile. Ferni, whose style, if it has any special characteristic, is reposeful, is east in a highly dramatic role.

As might be expected the result in neither case was altogether satisfactory. The disappointment, however, was greatest in the case of Mile, Rossini, since Mile, Ferni has already on a previous occasion showed what she could make of the character of Leonora. Of Mile. Rossini much was anticipated, as she had stimulated public expectation by an expectation by an expectation by an expectation by an expectation of Aida. Her Margherda was imperfect, because it did not lie in the direction of her special talent. It was a curiously uneven performance, strong where the demand was for the expression of passionate emotion, and weak where pure and simple sentiment was to be conveyed. As may be inferred from this statement, her power developed as the opera progressed. In the earlier acts she made but little effect. The bailad of the King of Thuie was coldly received. It always is, for that matter, even when sungle by the greatest artists. And yet it is by the greatest artists. And yet it is the most beautiful setting of the was number. Rossini much was anticipated, as she had by the greatest artists. And yet it is
the most beautiful setting of the vast number
that this famous legend has received, and is one
of the most delicate, reflued, and lovely bits in
the opera. Far some reason the public never
cares for it, and let it be never so divinely sung
the audience never lifts a hand in appiause.
Dr. Holmes says that all audiences are alike—
that they all isuch and weep and appiaud at the
same places. And certainly there is a wonderful unanimity among them as to this ballad.
However, in this instance, at least, there was
nothing to call for appiause, for Mile, Rossini
sang it not overwell. Nor did she make a much
better impression with the Jewel Song. It was
wanting in freshness, in sparkle, and in brightness of tone. There was no scontaneity about
it and too much effort. The love music also
dragged. The scene never seemed to possess
so little poetry. This was partly Signor Rundio's fault, who, in spile of some very good
points, is certain to drag such an ideal character as Fausi down to the level of the commonpiace.
But from this point onward Mile, Rossini In-

so little postry. This was parity Signor Runcio's fault, who, in spite of some very good points, is certain to dring such an ideal character as Fauss down to the level of the commonplace.

But from this point onward Mile, Rossini Increased in efficiency to the end. The cathedral scene was earnest and powerful, the action finely simulating the agony of Margherila, without being extravagant or overwrought. The good impression force created was sustained through the prison scene in the last act, which was a really intense piece of acting, and in which her broad, passionate tones were particularly effective.

Looking at her performance as a whole it gave an impression of immaturity, as though it were the effort of a young artist not yet fully settled in her methods, or even thoroughly familiar with her role, but rather groping her way toward its interpretation, and presenting meantine an undefined, unfinished, halfmitured study of the part. It has, however, no radical defect, and nothing, so far as we can induce, that should prevent an artist of so much intelligence as Mile, Rossini from improving and perfecting it. But first she must learn to sing well the simble cantilena, for a few fine notes, however well delivered, will not create a Margherita.

This was the first time that Mile, Rossini has been really seen, for under the red ocurs of Aida nothing could be teid as to her features. Now that the paint is off, she is seen to be a young lady of as much beauty of face as of form, and in respect of personal attractiveness, there was nothing left to be desired in her Margherita.

One notewarmy feature in the performance on this occasion was the restoration of several passages which, so far as we remember, have invariably been omitted in this country, and which are as invariably given in Europe. Such, for instance, was the pretty scene between released the opera successful, and under the stimutus of Donizett's immensely emotional work and of Catonamin's immensely emotional work and of Catonamin's immensely emotional

The Mapleson troupe give "Aida" in the Brooklyn Arademy this evening.

The Art in Society will give a grand concert in Steinway it if yo satisfact evening Dec. 17 on which occasion Mus. Zelse, doubtraillo, will make her first superance since her evening them, and Mus r intersect heperator product the return time turner, and Mus r intersect heperator products are controlled to the product her controlled to the product of th

Holiday Presents.

Elegant silk umbrelias, with fancy handles in ivory and lancy woods, collars and cuffs, honery, snapenders plain and embroidered, put up specially for hosting with Keep Manufacturing Co., 50 Nassau'st., 637 and 1,183 Broadway.—44s.

ONE OF THE JURORS SICK.

AN EARLY ADJOURNMENT OF THE GUITEAU TRIAL YESTERDAY.

The Rev. Dr. Withrow's Opinion of the Assassin-Guttenn's Sperch Upon the Question of his Knowledge of Right and Wrong. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14. The court was called to order this morning at 10 o'clock sharp, though the counsel for the prosecution did not enter for some minutes later. The Ray, Dr. John L. Withrow of Boston was the first witness. As he took the stand, the prisoner said: "Dr. Withrow is the honorable paster of the Park Street Church in Boston-the church I

used to attend there. He is a very fine man." The witness said that in 1877 or 1878 the prisoner introduced himself to the witness as a coworker of Moody. He asked the witness if he could lecture in his church in reply to Ingersoll. The witness told him no, because he was not in that line of business. Guiteau spoke than earnestness, of the importance of having Ingersoil answered. At the weekly prayer meetings held at the church the prisoner was constantly taking part. The witness never introduced him to anybody, and he never asked to be introduced. He was always to the witness's mind an ill-natured man. He never saw anything to indicate that the prisoner was insane or a man of unsound mind. He took him for a very cute man.

The cross-examination elicited nothing important, the witness saying that the prisoner's conversation would signify that he was critical and accusative rather than consenting.

The Prisoner-I will help you out Doctor. I generally took part in whatever the subject of discussion was. My mind was gritty. That is the nature of my mind-gritty. I make my words nature of my mind-gritty. I make my words sharp and pointed. There is no sentiment or nonsense about me. If there were I would probably get through this world better. I don't go in for snamming. I do everything straight. At this point one of the jurors became indisposed, and left the court room for a few minutes. The interval was occupied by the prisoner with several short successions.

Atthis point one of the provide backing this posed, and left the court room for a few minutes. The interval was occupied by the prisoner with several short speeches.

"While in Boston," he said, "I attended Dr. Withrow's church regularly, I was around the Christian Association regularly, and the Christian association regularly, and the Christian Union regularly, and I associated with high-toned Christian people. I say this for Corkhil's benefit on the ground of total deprayity. I always have associated with high-toned people, I don't know any dead beats or disreputable characters of either sex. (After a pause.) The object of this kind of examination is to settle this question—Did I know I was doing wrong? My answer is that I don't enre whether I knew I was doing wrong or not. My free agency was destroyed, and I hadn't any choice; and I will take my chance with this court and this jury and the Lord on that point. The question is not whether I was insane five years ago, but whether I was a free agent at the time I killed the President. That kills your theory. That is the question for the Court to pass upon. It is not a question of right or wrong, but of agency. I am not here to save my neck from the gallows. I am not here to save my neck from the gallows. I am here for right, for justice, for vindication. That is all I have got for that. When I go before the jury I am going to talk to them on that. This is simply an incidental speech to put in the time."

Charles A. Bryan, city clerk for the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York, testified that he first saw the prisoner in February. ISSI, when he wanted to obtain applications for insurance. He naked for a loan or advance, which he did not get. He handed the witness a copy of his speech. "Garlield Against Hancock," and spoke of his familiarity with Jim Biaine and other men of the Republican party. The risoner-That is false. I never spoke of him except as Mr. Edworder of the control when the

Blaine and other men of the Republican party. The Prisoner—That is false. I never spoke of him copt as Mr. Blaine or Secretary Blaine. I asked you is money two or three lines, and you gave it to nie. White the use in Iring about it? To the Judge, on being a provel after interrupting the withess—When a macrones here and makes a statement which I knew wholly take. I say to him, that's lake. If he persists asy to him, you are an internal wheil. I hat is as far as I get the line, you are an internal wheil. That is as far as I get That is equal to the barroom language of congruing man down below. If a the witness—Confine yourself sects and you will be allowed to testure not enterwisely and the sufficient of the conmission on the application that I brought into the file.

the commission on the application that I brought into the cline.

Witness went on to say that the prisoner became importunate for a foam. Witness had in the mean time in vesticated the proposed risk, and advanced lime 55. The prisoner said he was a prominent applicant for the needs from of consul at Paris, and that he would some go to Washington to contain nix appointment. He came into the office on the Str of March, and said he had not the money to go to Washington. Witness then gave him 210, with the understanding flut when the matter was consultated in the understanding flut when the matter was consultated in the experiment of the prisoner seen anything in the prisoner indicative of in scalley.

Cross-examinated: Q.—Have you ever extressed at opinion as to the runter that there was any question about his point.

Henry M. Collier was the next witness. As he took the stand the prisoner exclaimed:

"Oh, I remember you as the man that put up that Herald job on me. This is the man who represented Reese Bros. & C., of Chicago at the time I was tried before Judge Donohue, Judge Donohue saist that I had a right to retain the mener; and then the Herald came out with its sensational editorial."

The witness said that Reese Bros. & Co. gave him a claim upon the prisoner, who collected money and did not pay it over. The prisoner acknowledged that he had collected \$175 through his attorney at Meridian. Mich. The witness produced several of Guiteau's letters corroborating his statements, and added that he had told the prisoner he was a thief and a secundre!

The Prisoner—You never said that, or I would have knocked you down at the time, though I wouldn't do it now. I am not in that business.

Pending the cross-examination, the Judge stated that Juror Gates complained of being ill.

Another of the jurors said that his colleague was so ill that he could not concentrate his mind upon the testimony.

The Court to the sick juror)—Do you think you could after recess?

The Juror—No, sir.

Mr. Davidge—I do not think that any good would be accomplished by a recess. We are deeply interested in the preservation of the health of the jury. I value the time of the court as much as any one, but it appears to me the proper course, in view of the evident condition of the juror, is to adjourn.

Accordingly the court adjourned.

Mr. Gates, the juror who was taken sick, has been complaining for more than a week. He was employed as a mechanic in the navy yard, and the sudden change from hard work to inactivity and high diet has upset his system. He suffers from indigestion, When the jury returned to the National Hotel to-day, after the adjournment of the court dake a day or two ago, one of the deputy sheriffs in charre of the jury said he was not seriously ill, and would be up to-morrow. Speaking of Wormley, the colored puror, who was reported sick a da

WEARY OF MINING STOCKS.

Why it is Proposed to Amend the C tion of the Stock Exchange.

companies to dealing in the New York Stock Exchange has always been a matter on which that body was very sensitive. The shares of only a few companies have been listed, and the popular assumption has been that the admispular assumption has been than the admispular assumption has been than th was equivalent to an endorsement of its merits. This assumption is an error. The Committee on Mining Securities in its recommendation to list the chares of a mining company always makes the statement that in doing so they do not wish to be understood as expressing any opinion as to the capitalization thereof, or as to the market price at which the stock may be quoted." The recommendation is based upon three particulars, which are as follows:

First-A loke, after a careful examination by the

First—A belief, after a careful examination by the counsel of the committee, in the soundness of the title of the committee, in the soundness of the title of the committee.

Second—That it has been regularly incorporated, and the provisions of the laws of the States under which it is incorporated and in which its property is located having been commisted with.

The rise that is a legitimate mining enterprise, incamen as its development has incident rise in the step point as to give reasonable assurance of its continuance.

as to give reasonable assurance of the Mining Stock Exchanges the Stock Exchange has evinced a willingness to allow them to monopolize the business of dealing in mining shares. The result of many corporate mining centerprises of late has, it is claimed, influenced the action which was taken by the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange at its regular meeting yesterday. The standing Sun-committee on Mining Securities of that body asked to be rejected of its duties, and recommended that the committee be abolished. As the committee is provided for in the constitution of the Exchange, an amendment to the constitution of the Exchange, an amendment to the constitution of the committee. Such an amendment was drafted and adopted by the Governing Committee, and will be posted to-day in the Exchange for a ballot at the expiration of a week.

An Christmas Table

Should be without a bottle of Augustura Bitters, the world-renowned appetracy of exquisite flavor. Heware of counterfests. And your groups of druggist for the secure article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. Siegert & Sous.

448.

Perpetual Injunction Granted
Against the base imitations of Marshall's Prepared Cubeb Cigarettes would toure greatly to the benefit of a
suffering public, who are now being duped by such imposition—Als.

MRS. WATT'S MARRIAGE.

The Green a Young Drug Clerk and the Bride a Sprightly Grandmother. A wedding that was announced in last Sunday's Sun has created no little interest among the old families of Harlem. The bride was Mrs. Julia E. Watt, the mother of four chilfren and a grandmother, while the groom is a comparatively young man, David H. Mulford, Jr., formerly a clerk in the drug store of Mr. Marsh, at 125th street and Third avenue.

who died about five years ago. His family owned large tracts of land in Harlem and Carmansville, inherited from Archibald Watt, who came to this country nearly a century ago from Dundes, Scotland, Archibald Watt was the representative of a large thread manufactory, in which his brother also was interested. He foresaw the certain growth of the city, and with keen Scottish thrift invested largely in real estate, becoming heavily indebted to his brother. To secure the with great earnestness, but with nothing more | brother mortgages were given on the property. and the brothers got into litigation, which was

ily indebted to his brother. To secure the brother mortgages were given on the property, and the brothers got into litigation, which was protracted for years. Meantime the establishment of Central Park furnished a market for a large slice of the property, which was sold, and the affairs of the brothers were settled, jeaving to Archibald a handsome estate. Archibald Watt's only son was Thomas Watt, the first husband of the present bride. Thomas was a convivial, jovial man, and many of the market gardeners and smil tenants of the estate remember his happy disposition and his generous dealings as a landlord. Supplied with plenty of money, he found ample opportunity to spend it, and his father, In 1843, determined to secure some of it beyond loss.

For this purpose Mart G. Finckney, a Jaughter of Archibald Watt's wife by a former marriage, was appointed trustee of the estate, and arrangement was made that the children of Themas Watt should be provided for. Mrs. Archibald Watt, now 94 years old, with her daughter, Mary G. Pinckney, still lives in the large old-fashioned homesteed known to all Harlem as the Watt mansion, on 140th street, west of Sixth avonue. Directly opposite lived Mrs. Julia E. Watt, widow of Thomas Watt, and now Mrs. Mulford. The house was built for her by her father-in-law at the time of her marriage, She was a nicce of the Rev. Dr. Hawks, rector of Calvary Church, for many years one of the most distinguished preachers in New York. Her daughter Julia was married about two years ago in St. Thomas's Church, in Fifth avenue, to Mr. Peter Morris. The other children are Thomas Watt, a young man of 23: Archibaid Watt. 17, and Grace Watt.

Mrs. Watt is petite, black-haired, and sprightlyin manner, and is certainly a very young looking grandmother. She was deeply interested in church affairs, and was for a long line a teacher of the Sunday school in the Church of the Holy innocents of the first of the Holy innocents. However, the second of the first of the holy innocents and the manufacture of the charac

cite their suger and mailice, and not unfrequently, failing to get chickens, they resorted to harsh measures in retaliation. In the spring of the year named a British frigate ran into Sciunate harbor, set fire to some vessels and seized others, and threatened, if resistance was offered, to bombard the town. When the frigate departed, citizens of Scituate banded themselves into a home guard, and fortified Crow Point with a brass cannon. The British took the hint and stopped away, and gradually, as siarm subsided, the home guard went about its tarming. September came. One pleasant evening of that month Miss Bates, then a maiden of 18, sat sewing. Her sister Abigail, 14 years old, and her mother sat with her. Capt. Simeon Bates, the father, likewise the keeper of the lighthouse, was away, and the Home Guard were scattered all about. Mrs. Bates had just said to Rebecca that it was time to put the kettle on. The maiden rose and went into the kitcheu. Giancing through the window as she passed she saw a British frigate close at hand and inbut lowering her boats. In her own narrative of the occurrence Miss Bates says that she knew the ship at a glance as La Hogue, and she called out to her sister.

"O. Lord! the old. La Hogue is off here again! What shall we do? Here are their barses a coming, and they!! burn up our vesses is just as they did afore."

Two vessels lay at the wharf laden with flour, and Miss Bates in her narrative says. We couldn't afford to lose that in those times, when the embarge made it so hard to live we had to hite pumpkins ail day to get sweetening for sugar. Her quick mind decided to repel the ensurements of the Home Guard were stored in the nonse, she could play four tunes on the fife, and her sister Abigail could beat the drum in an exceedingly wild manner. "Yankee Doodle" was their masterpiece.

The idea thus conceived was quickly put through. Itselecta and Abigail, with the drum and the fife, ran down behind the cedar wood, and in a moment the quick September evening was startled by the most

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAU—TRIS DAT.

Sun rises ..... 7 17 Sun acts ..... 4 34 Moon rises . 1 19

HILLS WATCH—TRIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 08:Gov. Island. 2 46:Hell Gate. 4 35

Sandy Hook. 2 08:Gov. Island. 2 40; Hell Gate. 4 35

Arrived Wanskepay, Dec. 14

Sa Switzerland, Januaron, Antwerp.
S. Lake Mantida, Scot. Liverpad.
S. Alvaning, Machell. St. J. June. N. F.
S. Alvaning, Machell. St. June. N. F.
S. Alvaning, Machell. Word Holl. Characton.
S. Richmond, Stevens, West F. 111, Va.
S. Canada, Rodinson, Lauden, N. V. 2.
S. Fletts de Controls. Fifth Antwers.
S. State of Fevra. Nichtester.
S. State Canada, Roding.
S. State of Holling, Fred. Scotland,
Scotland, Rodinson, States, Paris,
Bark Anna Fred. Scotland, Havana
Bark Wenkill, Nilson, Aracingle.
S. City of Mexico, from New York Dec. 8, at Havana.
S. Silesia, from New York Dec. 1, at Standard.
S. Silesia, from New York Dec. 1, at Standard.
S. Creatil, from New York Dec. 1, at Ramburg.
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S. Freia, Irom New York New 20, at Lawrence.
S. State of Ferminanne, from Lamburghton, on their way to Liverpeed.
S. State of Ferminanne.
S. State of Fe

A Some Cres - A bottle of Dr. Fuller's Porket Injection, with syringe combined. All druggists, \$1 - 4ds.

FIGHTING OVER GAS BILLS.

GEN. SICKLES'S CONTEST WITH THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.

Affidavits to Show that No Gas was Used While the Company Charged as Usual-A Lecture on Gas Official Characteristics. The battle between Major-Gen. Sickies and the Manhattan Gas Company was continued yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Mrs. Watt was the widow of Thomas Watt, Judge Lawrence. The contest was in the form of argument on behalf of Gen. Sickles to make permanent the injunction restraining the Gas Company from outting off his gas; and on behalf of the Gas Company to dissolve the injunction. A large audience of lawyers and others

watched the proceedings with interest. Mr. Maunsel B. Field, on Gen. Sickles's side, submitted a huge bundle of documents. First came the affidavit of Gen. Sickles of the exorbitant charges, the sending of bills for gas consumed during his absence in Europe, the rudeness of the gas company's officials, and the threat and attempt by the gas company to cut off the gas. Then there was an affidavit by the janitor of Gen. Sickles's residence, 14 Fifth avenue, that during Gen. Sickles's absence in Europe the gas was shut off at the meter and could not possibly have been consumed. The

avenue, that during Gen. Sickies's absence in Europe the gas was shut off at the meter and could not possibly have been consumed. The haliboy, Denis Mahon, swore that after Gen. Sickies went to Europe there was no gas in the house, and the deponent had to use an oil lamp. An afflidavit by E. P. Field, a legal associate of Gen. Sickies's, as to forth that he had wanted to use the gas during Gen. Sickies's absence, but could not because it was turned off.

Mr. H. H. Anderson, on behalf of the gas company, likewise had a pile of afflidavits. One was from Vice-Prosident Azariah Carpenter, to the effect that Gen. Sickies owed for gas from Nov. 18, 1890, to Nov. 18, 1891; that the meter had been properly inspected, and that the bill was just. Then there was an afflidavit by Geo. A. Giil, inspector of meters, that the meter through which Geo. Sickies was supplied with gas was properly inspected. Mr. Gil was positive that the meter registered about three percent, slow against the company. Thomas Kearney, one of the indexers embioved by the gas company, swore that he had inspected the meter of Gen. Sickies's rooms. He denied that he had threatened to remove the meter, as that was not his business, and denied that he had been either threatening or saucy.

W. H. Down, Secretary of the American Meter Company, swore that meters are so constructed that they rigistered less gas than was burned, and that the gas companies supply more gas than they get paid for. Pressient Chaires H. Roome of the Manhattan Gas Company testified to at "it is physically impossible for any register the meter is in position, for the indices upon the meter to be moved, except by the passage of gas through the meter the gas is completely shut off it is impossible for any register to be made on the index."

Mr. H. H. Andersen, on behalf of the Gas Company had a right to shut off the gas when the bills were not paid, and said that Gen. Sickies wanted to gen. Sickles of one of the fine of the gas in that might have been consumed through carelies nearly t

A Hallroad Tragedy Fortunately Confined to the Killing of a Horse. very dark, except where the headlight threw its glare stone the track. The engineer thought that his cheine noted strangely it hobbed up and down and scenned to wright as thought to rain. It percent into the darkness, but could see nothing wrong. He out on more steam, and then occord wide the trottle, but the train do not seem to ingrease in seed as a regular. When the train reached this place the engineer go not of the cab and made an examination. He saw an object inster the cow-cacher and in front of the rore where shadronized him to shoulder and turn pair. The mixely was explained, Janoned under the cow-cacher was the body of a horse.

Creditors Growling at the Directors.

the offer of the directors of saxty per cent, or thereabouts to them, when large individual depositors are requised

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Governments were more active and steady. There was a large business in Tennessee old 6s, and they advanced to 75.

6s, and they advanced to 75.

Railroad bonds had a fair general sale, but prices were generally weak, and Boston, H. and E. Ists declined 3 P cent.

Money on call 6 P cent, and a commission, but the close was at the legal rate. Sterling exchange quiet at \$4.83\3\3\\$4.84\ for sight drafts and \$4.79\3\34.80\ for time bills.

and 44.79 % \$4.80 % for time bills.

Receipts of internal revenue to-day, \$284,246; customs, \$844,032; national bank notes for redemption, \$207,000.

Bonds to the amount of \$5.489,000 were offered to the Treasury to-day on account of the 106th call, and were all accepted. There were presented under the 105th call \$25,000.

sented under the 105th call \$25,000.

The value of petroleum and petroleum products exported from the United States during the month of October, 1881, aggregated \$5.065.019, an increase of \$1,224.417 over the same month in 1850; for the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1881, \$40.017,380, against \$28,829,945 for the corresponding months of the preceding year.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has

year.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1% \$\mathbb{P}\$ cont. payable Jan. 16. The report for the quarter ending Dec. 31 shows \$2.010,527 net earnings, of which \$127,000 is required for interest and the sinking fund, \$300,000 for construction, and \$1,200,000 for the dividend, leaving \$183,527 to be added to the surplus of \$622,750, which was on hand Oct. 1. This makes the total surplus, after paying the dividend, of \$1,013,287.

The Governme Committee of the Stock Ex. The Governing Committee of the Stock Ex-change has listed the following securities: change has listed the following securities:
Atlanta and Charlette Air Line Hailway Company's first mortiser 7 8 cent preference bonds, \$2,0,000, and means house \$1,000 and means house \$1,000 and second house \$1,000 and second house \$1,000 and second house \$1,000 and less than 1,251 to 12,000 inclusive, and heing a lien upon the Denver and Rio Grame division.

Wained St. Legis and Pacific Railway Company's St. Charles 8 idea flot mericage 6 pecus, house \$1,000,000. Befale and Seathwestern Railway Company's common at the \$571,000 processed stock, \$771,000, and first mortisace 6 pecus thomas \$1,000,000. Waineds, 81,000 and \$1,000,000. Waineds, 81,000 and \$1,000 and A YANKEE MAIDEN'S STRATEGEM.

As to the pretence that the meters supplied by the gas company registered spainst itself rather than any state the consumer, Mr. Graham saids the consumer, Mr. Graham saids the consumer, Mr. Graham saids the consumer of the strain that under that contract under the company, and the contract under the company and the contract under that contract under that contract under the company, and the contract under that under that contract under that contract under that contract under that contract under that contract under that under that contract under that contract under that contract under that under that contract under that contract under that contract under that contract under that under that under that contract under that under that contract under that under that contract under that under that under that contract under that under that contract under that under that under that contract under that under that under that under that under that contract unde We bash, St. Leons and Practic, Relivary C. manny's lower street in the rest tentes \$2.50000000 [International division 6 givent first moreone bonds, \$2.207,000 [International division 6 givent first moreone for eart form, \$2.207,000 [International division first moreone of the general moreone \$2.207,000 [International division first moreone of the general moreone bonds of the concern, \$2.500,000 at the formany \$2.500,000 at the concern service for the concern service of the concern service of the concern service of the concern service of the service of the concern service of the serv

E. P. Taft.

The Boston national banks have resolved to make the Boston Safe Deposit vaults, on Milk street, the depository for gold coin, now used in settling the balances between banks. Comptroiler Knox gave his opinion that such action is legal. It is proposed to issue for the gold what will practically be Clearing House certificates, the Clearing House being the nominal custodian of the coin.

Builton to the amount of £19,000 went into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

The new Spanish 4 % cent, bends, to the amount of £71,250,000, while issued at 85.

Paris advices quote 3 % cent, rentes at 85.85.

Paris advices quote 3 8 cent. rentes at 85.85, and exchange on London at 25.23.

chamber National Rank of Newark are dissatisfied such the offer of the director of axily per cent. August 1 (1997) and the offer of the director is the product of the prod 

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

New York, Wednesday, Dec. 14. Receipts

The enormous increase in our advertising compels us to make a further advance in our rates during the holiday season, in order that the advertisements may not

The rates for all new advertisements until after the holidays will be increased Ten cents per line over the present rates, and ten columns will be reserved for adrortisers whenever the pressure of news will permit. but in no case will that amount of space be exceeded except on Fridays, when a double sheet EVENING TELE-GRAM will be issued, and all advertisements intended for publication that day will be taken at the present rates.

To provent any injustice to our natrons under the new system, a number will be issued to each advertiser in the order of application, so that first come may be firs served.

Rupture Relieved and outed by Dr. J. A. SHER-MANS method, without the injuries trusses inflict. Principal office 251 frondway. Consultation days, Jonasy, Torsday, and Satorday, branch office, 252 Waimut st., Philadelphia; consultation days, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Allen's Brain Food positively cures nervous debitty, and all weakness or generative organs. All drop-gists, \$1 package; & for \$5. CRITTENTON, 115 Fulton st., N. Y.

Money Saved!!! - A SB Berby Hat for \$1.00; Fine Silk Hata, \$2.00, worth Savery harst Derbys, &c \$2.00; well worth \$4, at the factory, 15 New Church st., up stairs. Carpets, Best five-frame Roaty Brussels only \$1.25 per yard; Tapestine, the, borders to match; cash or credit. CROSSLEY'S, 740 and 742 Broadway.

DIXON-DUNTON -At the residence of the bride's parents, Brooklyn, on Thesslay evening, Dec. 13, 1881, by the Rev. Thomas R. McLeod, Dr. Hengre A. Dixon to Farsh Pearl, daughter of William C. Dunton.

MAJOR-BRYAN-In B. Booklyn, on Tuesday, Doc. 13, by the Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, D. D. Anna M. Bryan to Waiter C. Major, both of Brooklyn.

McGINLE-W-SWIFT-Dec. 12, by the Rev. O. Haviland, Edward H. McGinley to Ada J., daughter of Charles Neilt, all of New York city.

ADAMS .- In Beston, Dec. 8, Mrs. Phobe Adams, aged

ADAMS.—In Beston, Dec. 8, Mrs. Phobe Adams, aged for years.

BECKWITH.—In New London, Conn., Mrs. Hannah Beckwith, areal 86 years.

DRAFDA.—At Smithfield, R. L. on Monday, Dec. 12. Catherine A. Drayton, daughter of the late Henry Drayton, daughter of the late Henry Drayton, or an area of the Property of the late Henry Drayton, or Enrich and H. W. Brayton, O'F Enricy 81, between all minerio and Bersen awa, Jersey (13 Hengals Beatle, William R. and H. W. Brayton, O'F Enricy 81, between all minerio and Bersen awa, Jersey (13 Hengals Beatle, and tripoles are laying.

EARLY — In Wednesday, Dec. 14, John Earle, Jr., aged.

EARLY — In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1881. Fank Heyward, in the 421 year of his age.

Anne of internal hereafter.

HEYWARD — In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1881. Fank Heyward, in the 421 year of his age.

Anne of internal hereafter.

IN GRAHAM.— In Sonday, Dec. 12, 1881. Daniel P. 1621 and 16 his approached that in the fivers be said.

It is republished that in the week be said. The 13th inst., Samuel W. Johnson of Wappinger's Falls, N. Y. in the date of the 18th of 18th and 18th inst., and pinker's his said.

The Internal will take place from Zion Church. Wappinger's Falls, on Thursday in the 18th inst., at 2 P. M. Arringer with the in waiting at New Hamburg Station on the arrival of the 14th A. B. Hurson River Railroad train from New York, on the Arrival of the late William W. Sames Kent and family, also ber friends and acquaint sheets and those of her incels. Henry Churc, are invited to altered the internal real for the face of the late William States and those of her incels. Henry Churc, are invited to altered the internal real for the late of the late William States and those of her incels. Henry Churc, are invited to altered the internal real for the late of the late William States and those of her incels. Henry Churc, are invited to altered the internal real for the late of the late will be intered in the internal real for the late of the late will be intered in the internal real shors, and those of her oncle. Henry Chute, are invited to attend the inneral from her late residence, 154 Grand st., Wolfamsburgh, on Friday at 2 P.M., LANFAIR - In Braword, Conn., Dec. 11, Capt. Horace LAWRENCE -- On Wednesday, Dec. 14, William Law-Frience, in the Gain Syar of his also.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the fameral from his late residence, 46 Lee av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Fider verning at 8 o'clock.

MACK. -On Monday, Dec. 12. Entert B. Verning at St. Company of the company of t Common stock \$1,080,000, preferred stock, \$1,080,000, first more stock \$1,080,000, preferred stock, \$1,080,000, preferred stock, \$1,080,000, first more stock \$1,080,000, and \$1

AT A MEETING HELD TUEND Y evening, Dec. 13, 1881, by the Livery Stable Keepers Association of the city of New York, it was ununinously

evening, Dec. 13, 1881, by the Livery Stable Kettlers Association of the city of New York, it was unantimously agreed that the clarge for couples or broughams shall be ofter deliar and twenty five causes for the first boar for shopping and visiting and one doubt for each subsequent index. The charge for couches shall be she doubt and fits cents foreign had?

John J. Bradlery A.Co., 18th at, and 4th av.
John J. Bradlery A.Co., 18th at, and 4th av.
John J. Bradlery A.Co., 18th at, and 4th av.
John J. Bradlery A.Co., 18th at, and 4th av.
John J. Bradlery A.Co., 18th at, and 4th av.
E. N. Brand, 50 Manison av.
E. N. Brand, 50 To av.
W. Different Sold and Lexington av.
CHAS a Ublife Sold 7th av.
W. Different Sold 4th av.
E. C. Bongear, 57 Twing place.
W. Farllery are sold 1th av.
Farllery are sold 4th av.
Farllery are

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only

PILES permanency excitated many between weeks without since, beginning range. Send he containing recognics.

Dr. HOYY of West Plan at

New Unblications.

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LATE Liber by Marc W. E. T. Later by L. Later

Business Fore Sur VENTER

FARSTER BY FOR SUPERINGS

FARSTER BY LOW SUR OUT TOTAL

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